

SEC. 5. ATCHAFALAYA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established in the State the Atchafalaya National Heritage Area.

(b) **BOUNDARIES.**—The Heritage Area shall consist of the whole of the following parishes in the State: St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, St. Landry, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, Iberville, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafayette, West Baton Rouge, Concordia, and East Baton Rouge.

(c) **LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Atchafalaya Trace Commission shall be the local coordinating entity for the Heritage Area.

(2) **COMPOSITION.**—The local coordinating entity shall be composed of 13 members appointed by the governing authority of each parish within the Heritage Area.

SEC. 6. AUTHORITIES AND DUTIES OF THE LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.

(a) **AUTHORITIES.**—For the purposes of developing and implementing the management plan and otherwise carrying out this Act, the local coordinating entity may—

(1) make grants to, and enter into cooperative agreements with, the State, units of local government, and private organizations;

(2) hire and compensate staff; and

(3) enter into contracts for goods and services.

(b) **DUTIES.**—The local coordinating entity shall—

(1) submit to the Secretary for approval a management plan;

(2) implement the management plan, including providing assistance to units of government and others in—

(A) carrying out programs that recognize important resource values within the Heritage Area;

(B) encouraging sustainable economic development within the Heritage Area;

(C) establishing and maintaining interpretive sites within the Heritage Area; and

(D) increasing public awareness of, and appreciation for the natural, historic, and cultural resources of, the Heritage Area;

(3) adopt bylaws governing the conduct of the local coordinating entity; and

(4) for any year for which Federal funds are received under this Act, submit to the Secretary a report that describes, for the year—

(A) the accomplishments of the local coordinating entity; and

(B) the expenses and income of the local coordinating entity.

(c) **ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.**—The local coordinating entity shall not use Federal funds received under this Act to acquire real property or an interest in real property.

(d) **PUBLIC MEETINGS.**—The local coordinating entity shall conduct public meetings at least quarterly.

SEC. 7. MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The local coordinating entity shall develop a management plan for the Heritage Area that incorporates an integrated and cooperative approach to protect, interpret, and enhance the natural, scenic, cultural, historic, and recreational resources of the Heritage Area.

(b) **CONSIDERATION OF OTHER PLANS AND ACTIONS.**—In developing the management plan, the local coordinating entity shall—

(1) take into consideration State and local plans; and

(2) invite the participation of residents, public agencies, and private organizations in the Heritage Area.

(c) **CONTENTS.**—The management plan shall include—

(1) an inventory of the resources in the Heritage Area, including—

(A) a list of property in the Heritage Area that—

(i) relates to the purposes of the Heritage Area; and

(ii) should be preserved, restored, managed, or maintained because of the significance of the property; and

(B) an assessment of cultural landscapes within the Heritage Area;

(2) provisions for the protection, interpretation, and enjoyment of the resources of the Heritage Area consistent with this Act;

(3) an interpretation plan for the Heritage Area; and

(4) a program for implementation of the management plan that includes—

(A) actions to be carried out by units of government, private organizations, and public-private partnerships to protect the resources of the Heritage Area; and

(B) the identification of existing and potential sources of funding for implementing the plan.

(d) **SUBMISSION TO SECRETARY FOR APPROVAL.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the local coordinating entity shall submit the management plan to the Secretary for approval.

(2) **EFFECT OF FAILURE TO SUBMIT.**—If a management plan is not submitted to the Secretary by the date specified in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall not provide any additional funding under this Act until a management plan for the Heritage Area is submitted to the Secretary.

(e) **APPROVAL.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after receiving the management plan submitted under subsection (d)(1), the Secretary, in consultation with the State, shall approve or disapprove the management plan.

(2) **ACTION FOLLOWING DISAPPROVAL.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Secretary disapproves a management plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(i) advise the local coordinating entity in writing of the reasons for the disapproval;

(ii) make recommendations for revisions to the management plan; and

(iii) allow the local coordinating entity to submit to the Secretary revisions to the management plan.

(B) **DEADLINE FOR APPROVAL OF REVISION.**—Not later than 90 days after the date on which a revision is submitted under subparagraph (A)(iii), the Secretary shall approve or disapprove the revision.

(f) **REVISION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—After approval by the Secretary of a management plan, the local coordinating entity shall periodically—

(A) review the management plan; and

(B) submit to the Secretary, for review and approval by the Secretary, the recommendations of the local coordinating entity for any revisions to the management plan that the local coordinating entity considers to be appropriate.

(2) **EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS.**—No funds made available under this Act shall be used to implement any revision proposed by the local coordinating entity under paragraph (1)(B) until the Secretary approves the revision.

SEC. 8. EFFECT OF ACT.

Nothing in this Act or in establishment of the Heritage Area—

(1) grants any Federal agency regulatory authority over any interest in the Heritage Area, unless cooperatively agreed on by all involved parties;

(2) modifies, enlarges, or diminishes any authority of the Federal Government or a State or local government to regulate any use of land as provided for by law (including regulations) in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) grants any power of zoning or land use to the local coordinating entity;

(4) imposes any environmental, occupational, safety, or other rule, standard, or permitting process that is different from those in effect on the date of enactment of this Act that would be applicable had the Heritage Area not been established;

(5)(A) imposes any change in Federal environmental quality standards; or

(B) authorizes designation of any portion of the Heritage Area that is subject to part C of title I of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7470 et seq.) as class 1 for the purposes of that part solely by reason of the establishment of the Heritage Area;

(6) authorizes any Federal or State agency to impose more restrictive water use designations, or water quality standards on uses of or discharges to, waters of the United States or waters of the State within or adjacent to the Heritage Area solely by reason of the establishment of the Heritage Area;

(7) abridges, restricts, or alters any applicable rule, standard, or review procedure for permitting of facilities within or adjacent to the Heritage Area; or

(8) affects the continuing use and operation, where located on the date of enactment of this Act, of any public utility or common carrier.

SEC. 9. REPORTS.

For any year in which Federal funds have been made available under this Act, the local coordinating entity shall submit to the Secretary a report that describes—

(1) the accomplishments of the local coordinating entity; and

(2) the expenses and income of the local coordinating entity.

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$10,000,000, of which not more than \$1,000,000 shall be made available for any fiscal year.

SEC. 11. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The Secretary shall not provide any assistance under this Act after September 30, 2017.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 45—COM- MEMORATING THE “COLUMBIA” ASTRONAUTS

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. FRIST, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. GRAHAM of Florida, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BOND, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BURNS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CAMPBELL, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. CORZINE, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DODD, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. ENSIGN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, Mr. INOUE, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. GREGG, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HATCH, Mr. KERRY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KYL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LOTT, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. NICKLES, Ms.

MIKULSKI, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MILLER, Mr. SANTORUM, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. SMITH, Mr. REED, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. REID, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. TALENT, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. VOINOVICH, and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 45

Whereas the United States of America and the world mourn the seven astronauts who perished aboard the Space Shuttle Columbia on February 1, 2003, as they re-entered Earth's atmosphere at the conclusion of their 16-day mission;

Whereas United States Air Force Colonel Rick D. Husband, Mission Commander; United States Navy Commander William "Willie" McCool, Pilot; United States Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Michael P. Anderson, Payload Commander/Mission Specialist; United States Navy Captain David M. Brown, Mission Specialist; United States Navy Commander Laurel Blair Salton Clark, Mission Specialist; Dr. Kalpana Chawla, Mission Specialist; and Israeli Air Force Colonel Ilan Ramon, Payload Specialist were killed in the line of duty during the 113th Space Shuttle Mission;

Whereas we stand in awe of the courage necessary to break the bonds of Earth and venture into space, with full knowledge of the perils and complexities inherent in such an endeavor;

Whereas the people of the United States and the world have enjoyed rich benefits from the space program including technological advances in medicine, communications, energy, agronomy, and astronomy;

Whereas we in the Congress of the United States recognize that curiosity, wonder and the desire to improve life on Earth has inspired our exploration of space and these traits epitomize the intrinsic dreams of the human race;

Whereas, despite these lofty goals, we realize that our reach for the stars will never be without risk or peril, and setbacks will always be a part of the human experience;

Whereas we recognize our solemn duty to devote our finest minds and resources toward minimizing these risks and protecting the remarkable men and women who are willing to risk their lives to serve mankind; and

Whereas we will always hold in our hearts the seven intrepid souls of Columbia, as well as those explorers who perished before, including those aboard Apollo I and the Space Shuttle Challenger: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the tragedy which befell the Space Shuttle Columbia shall not dissuade or discourage this Nation from venturing ever farther into the vastness of space;

(2) today we restate our firm commitment to exploring the planets and celestial bodies of our Solar System, and beyond;

(3) we express our eternal sorrow and heartfelt condolences to the families of the seven astronauts;

(4) we convey our condolences to our friends and allies in the state of Israel over the loss of Colonel Ilan Ramon, the first Israeli in space;

(5) we will never forget the sacrifices made by the seven heroes aboard Columbia; and

(6) we shall learn from this tragedy so that these sacrifices shall not have been in vain.

SENATE RESOLUTION 46—DESIGNATING MARCH 31, 2003, AS "NATIONAL CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS DAY"

Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. BOND, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DEWINE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 46

Whereas the Civilian Conservation Corps, commonly known as the CCC, was an independent Federal agency that deserves recognition for its lasting contribution to natural resources conservation and infrastructure improvements on public lands in the United States and for its outstanding success in providing employment and training to thousands of Americans;

Whereas March 31, 2003, is the 70th anniversary of the signing by President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the law historically known as the Emergency Conservation Work Act, a precursor to the 1937 law that established the Civilian Conservation Corps;

Whereas, between 1933 and 1942, the CCC provided employment and vocational training in the conservation and development of natural resources, the protection of forests, and the construction and maintenance of military reservations to more than 3,000,000 men, including unemployed youths, more than 250,000 veterans of the Spanish-American War and World War I, and more than 80,000 Native Americans;

Whereas the CCC coordinated a mobilization of men, material, and transportation on a scale never previously known in time of peace;

Whereas the CCC managed more than 4,500 camps in each of the then 48 States and Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands;

Whereas the CCC left a legacy of natural resources and infrastructure improvements that included 3,000,000,000 new trees, 46,854 bridges, 3,980 restored historical structures, more than 800 state parks, 3,462 improved beaches, 405,037 signs, markers, and monuments, 8,045 wells and pump houses, and 63,256 other structures;

Whereas the benefits of many CCC projects are still enjoyed by Americans today in national and state parks, forests, and other lands, including the National Arboretum in the District of Columbia, Bandelier National Monument in New Mexico, Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee, Yosemite National Park in California, Acadia National Park in Maine, Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado, and Vicksburg National Military Park in Mississippi;

Whereas the CCC provided a foundation of self-confidence, responsibility, discipline, cooperation, communication, and leadership for its participants through education, training, and hard work, and participants made many lasting friendships in the CCC;

Whereas the CCC demonstrated the commitment of the United States to the conservation of land, water, and natural resources on a national level and to leadership in the world on public conservation efforts; and

Whereas the conservation of the Nation's land, water, and natural resources is still an important goal of the American people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate requests the President to issue a proclamation—

(1) designating March 31, 2003, as "National Civilian Conservation Corps Day"; and

(2) calling on the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to submit a resolution today with Senators BOND, LUGAR, DEWINE, FEINSTEIN, and KENNEDY, designating March 31, 2003 as "National Civilian Conservation Corps Day". This day will mark the 70th anniversary of the signing of the Act that created the Civilian Conservation Corps, or CCC.

In 1933, with our country in the grip of the Depression, President Franklin D. Roosevelt created the CCC to provide work and training for the many young men who so needed it, and to achieve the goal of protecting our Nation's precious natural resources. The program continued until 1942, when resources were shifted to support efforts in World War II and an estimated 75 percent of ex-CCCers joined the military.

The accomplishments of the CCC between 1933 and 1942 are amazing by any standard. The program put over 3 million young men to work on natural resources conservation and public lands infrastructure improvements in camps in every State and the then-territories of Alaska and Hawaii, planting more than 3 billion trees, and developing more than 800 State parks.

As importantly, the lives of these young men were often dramatically changed for the better by their enrollment. Many traveled for the first time, learned new trades, and developed self-confidence and discipline, while sending much-needed money home. Thousands of alumni remain active in 167 local chapters of the National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni Association, including the Roadrunner Chapter in my home State. They still meet and share the bonds of friendship and hard work they forged during their time in the CCC.

This resolution would pay tribute to the lasting contribution of the CCC to natural resources conservation and infrastructure improvements, and to its outstanding success in providing employment and training to millions of Americans. I was pleased that the Senate commemorated the 69th anniversary of the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps last year, and I hope the Senate will again honor the CCC on its 70th anniversary.

SENATE RESOLUTION 47—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. COCHRAN submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 47

Resolved, That, in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI

of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized from March 1, 2003, through September 30, 2003; October 1, 2003, to September 30, 2004; and October 1, 2004, through February 28, 2005, in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. (a) The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2003, through September 30, 2003, under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,949,860, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$150,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(b) For the period October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$3,431,602, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$150,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(c) For the period October 1, 2004, through February 28, 2005, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,462,700, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$150,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 28, 2005.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required (1) for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate, or (2) for the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (3) for the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery, United States Senate, or (4) for payments to the Postmaster, United States Senate, or (5) for the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services or (7) for payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate.

SEC. 5. There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee from March 1, 2003, through September 30, 2003; October 1, 2003, through

September 30, 2004; and October 1, 2004, through February 28, 2005 to be paid from the Appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations".

SENATE RESOLUTION 48—DESIGNATING APRIL 2003 AS "FINANCIAL LITERACY FOR YOUTH MONTH"

Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHUMER, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 48

Whereas the percentage of income used for household debt payments, including mortgages, credit cards, and student loans, rose to the highest level in more than a decade in 2001 and remained at 14 percent in 2002;

Whereas consumer bankruptcies in 2001 increased 19 percent over those in the previous year, exceeding the previous high reached in 1998, and the rate of filings did not slacken during the first 9 months of 2002;

Whereas personal savings as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product decreased from 7.5 percent in the early 1980s to 2.4 percent in 2002;

Whereas approximately 40,000,000 Americans, the "unbanked", are not using mainstream, insured financial institutions;

Whereas home foreclosures in 2002 reached the highest rate in 30 years;

Whereas 55 percent of college students acquire their first credit card during their first year in college, and 83 percent of college students have at least 1 credit card;

Whereas 45 percent of college students are in credit card debt, with the average debt being \$3,066;

Whereas only 26 percent of 13- to 21-year-olds reported that their parents actively taught them how to manage money;

Whereas a 2002 study by the JumpStart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy found that high school seniors know even less about credit cards, retirement funds, insurance, and other personal finance basics than seniors did 5 years ago;

Whereas a 2002 survey by the National Council on Economic Education found that a decreasing number of States include personal finance in their education standards for students in grades K-12;

Whereas a greater understanding and familiarity with financial markets and institutions will lead to increased economic activity and growth;

Whereas financial literacy empowers individuals to make wise financial decisions and reduces the confusion of an increasingly complex economy;

Whereas personal financial management skills and long-lived habits develop during childhood;

Whereas personal financial education is essential to ensure that our youth are prepared to manage money, credit, and debt, and become responsible workers, heads of households, investors, entrepreneurs, business leaders, and citizens; and

Whereas the JumpStart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy, its State affiliates, and its partner organizations have designated each April as "Financial Literacy for Youth Month", the goal of which is to educate the public about the need for increased financial literacy for youth in America; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 2003 as "Financial Literacy for Youth Month" to raise public awareness about the need for increased fi-

nancial literacy in our schools and the serious problems that may be associated with a lack of understanding about personal finances; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the Federal Government, States, localities, schools, nonprofit organizations, businesses, other entities, and the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs and activities.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I am pleased to submit, along with my colleagues Senators COCHRAN, CORZINE, JOHNSON, SARBANES, SCHUMER, and STABENOW, a resolution designating April of this year as Financial Literacy for Youth Month. This resolution seeks to honor the many activities that take place across the country every April, which recognize the importance of increased financial and economic literacy for all Americans, particularly our children.

As detailed in the resolution, more Americans are using a greater proportion of their income to pay down their debt. In 2002, home foreclosures were the highest rate in 30 years. Consumer bankruptcies in 2001 reached an all-time high in more than a decade, and filings did not slacken in 2002. Personal savings as a percentage of GDP have decreased from 7.5 percent in the early '80s to 2.4 percent last year. Unfortunately, the modern economy is extremely complex and many parents are often unable to teach their children about money management. According to the JumpStart Coalition, only 26 percent of 13- to 21-year-olds reported that their parents actively taught them how to manage money.

As noted by the Treasury Department, nearly 40 million Americans are "unbanked," which means that they do not have a formal relationship with a mainstream financial institution. The unbanked are unable to take advantage of saving and borrowing opportunities offered by banks and credit unions. Unbanked individuals are susceptible to being taken advantage of by check cashers, payday lenders, and refund anticipation loan providers. Personal financial education can empower the unbanked to participate in and benefit from services of mainstream financial service providers.

While various financial institutions, non-profit organizations, and consumer groups are trying to educate Americans about their finances, we are still not doing enough. I was disturbed to see the results of a 2002 study by the JumpStart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy showing that high school seniors knew even less about credit cards, retirement funds, insurance, and other personal finance fundamentals, than did seniors five years ago. Perhaps this is why almost half of college students with credit cards have been assessed fees for late payment. In addition, the 2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study reported that nearly three-quarters of the college students owned a credit card in their own name. Of these students, 45

percent carried a credit card debt balance of \$3,066. I was further troubled to see a 2002 survey by the National Council on Economic Education showing a decrease in the number of states that include personal finance in their education standards for grades K- through-12. At a time when we should be emphasizing the importance of financial literacy, school-based efforts in this area are actually being de-emphasized.

This is why it is imperative for us to designate a month to serve as the focus for increasing awareness about the need for financial literacy. It is also important to encourage innovative, interactive, and quality events with long-lasting impact that will bring the point home to our children about the importance of financial literacy. I would like to commend those individuals, many of whom are members of the JumpStart Coalition, for the activities that they already sponsor to increase the level of financial literacy in our country.

For example, the American Bankers Association Education Foundation sponsors National Teach Children to Save Day, which involves thousands of bankers visiting classrooms nationwide to help students in K-through-12 with their "financial ABC's." NASDAQ Stock Market Educational Foundation and the National Council on Economic Education recognize 25 teachers for their innovative approaches to economic education. Last year during Financial Literacy for Youth Month, Junior Achievement paired up with The Goldman Sachs Foundation to create Internet-driven instructional strategies and hands-on, interactive instructional techniques to teach students and parents about everyday personal financial decisions and investment strategies. Credit unions across the nation have engaged in a variety of activities, including financial management classes and the distribution of literature, to increase the financial literacy of youth and their parents. There are many, many other activities that take place during this month, and I congratulate organizations sponsoring them for keeping the needs of America's youth close at heart. A strong show of support from this body and the Administration for Financial Literacy for Youth Month will go a long way toward ensuring that our students will benefit from an increased level of financial literacy through similar activities in 2003.

Many parents fail to speak to their children about credit and debt management or ways to live within limited resources, likely because they did not receive education in these matters themselves. My colleagues and I will work to address the myriad financial and economic literacy needs of these individuals and families. However, we must emphasize the importance of helping those who are children now. Those who are still going through their formative years of schooling. Those who can learn and put into practice good per-

sonal financial management skills and lifelong habits that will stay with them, throughout their lives. Perhaps then, these students will grow into adults who will avoid skyrocketing levels of debt, the pitfalls that could cause them to file bankruptcy, or being taken advantage of by unscrupulous or opportunistic lenders. Perhaps then, they will be able to pass along similar wisdom to their children at an even earlier age, and better equip their children with the tools necessary to become responsible workers, heads of households, investors, entrepreneurs, business leaders, and citizens.

I encourage my colleagues to support this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 49—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 11, 2003, AS "NATIONAL INVENTORS' DAY"

Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 49

Whereas the American people and the world have benefited from the creations and discoveries of America's inventors; and

Whereas the patents that protect those creations and discoveries spur technological progress, improve the quality of life, stimulate the economy, and create jobs for Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the important role played by inventors in promoting progress in the useful arts;

(2) recognizes the invaluable contribution of inventors to the welfare of the people of the United States;

(3) designates February 11, 2003, as "National Inventors' Day"; and

(4) requests the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to celebrate such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to submit a resolution to designate February 11, 2003, as "National Inventors' Day," together with my colleague, the Ranking Minority Member of the Judiciary Committee, Senator LEAHY. The Ranking Minority Member and I have worked together on many issues related to intellectual property, and I am pleased to be joined by him in offering this resolution designating the anniversary of perhaps America's greatest inventor, Thomas Edison, as a day to honor all of America's inventors.

Doing so is particularly fitting this year. Exactly one hundred years ago this year, on the shores of Kitty Hawk, NC, Orville and Wilbur Wright achieved what mankind had dreamed of for centuries: the first heavier-than-air, machine-powered flight in the world. While that flight covered only 120 feet and lasted only 12 seconds, it launched a revolution in air travel that continues to this day.

Throughout history, inventions have helped people discover new worlds, build communities, and cure sickness and disease. From the Wright Brothers to Philo Farnsworth, from Thomas

Edison to today's high tech entrepreneurs, America's inventors have immeasurably enriched our lives. America's technological prowess and high standard of living all stems from the creativity, determination, and entrepreneurial drive of men and women who turned dreams into realities.

It is no coincidence that the United States is the most powerful technological force in history. Nor is it a coincidence that creative people from all over the world flock to our shores to pursue their dreams.

Our Founding Fathers understood that an agrarian Nation would never grow to be an economic and technological giant unless there was an incentive for inventors to create and for other inventors to study and improve upon the creations. From this foresight, enshrined in Article 1 section 8 of our Constitution, came the American system of intellectual property protection, which give inventors and authors the ability to enjoy, for a limited period of time, the exclusive economic benefits of their genius.

One of the most significant results of the Founders' foresight was the creation of the U.S. patent system, which today has issued over six million patents—from the light bulb to life-saving pharmaceuticals. What the patent system really comes down to is what President Lincoln, a patent holder himself, noted many years ago: it "adds the fuel of interest to the spark of genius."

Today intellectual property-based enterprises, patents, trademarks, and copyrights, represent the largest single sector of the American economy—almost 5 percent of the Gross Domestic Product—and employ over 4 million Americans. More than 50 percent of U.S. exports now depend on some form of IP protection.

America is forever indebted to our inventors. So this year, on the centennial of mankind's first flight, I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing February 11 as "National Inventors' Day."

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, more than 200 years ago, on July 30, 1790, Samuel Hopkins, a resident of Vermont, was granted the first United States patent. He had discovered a process for making potash, and was awarded his patent by President George Washington, Attorney General Edmund Randolph and Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson.

Samuel Hopkins is just one of the many resourceful and creative inventors from Vermont. The town of Brandon can boast Thomas Davenport, a self-educated blacksmith interested in electricity and magnetism. Through hands-on experiments with electromagnets, he built the first true electric motor in 1834. Initially, his patent request was denied because there was no prior patent on electric machinery. But he garnered the support of numerous professors and philosophers who examined his invention

and endorsed his right to a patent on his novel device. In 1837, his determinism paid off, and he secured a patent.

John Deere was born in Rutland, VT and spent most of his early life in Middlebury. After moving out West, John Deere realized the cast-iron plows he and other settlers brought with them were not going to work in the Midwest soil. He studied the problem and developed the first successful steel plow using steel from a broken saw blade. This new steel plow became the key for successful farming in the West, and "John Deere" is still synonymous with farming equipment today.

Vermont continues to be a leader in inventing and obtaining patents. My State ranks fourth in the Nation for number of patents issued. IBM's Essex Junction Plant, which designs and makes computer technology for a wide range of products, received 411 patents from the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office in 2002. Vermont's plant also has 18 inventors who together have earned more than 600 patents. One of those inventors is Steve Voldman, the top patent winner. Over the past 10 years, he has received 110 patents. In 2002, he received 29. Many of his 2002 patents had to do with silicon germanium, a new technology that has produced the world's fastest chip.

Today's inventors are individuals in a shop, garage or home lab. They are teams of scientists working in our largest corporations or at our colleges and universities. In the spirit of independent inventors, small businesses, venture capitalists and larger corporations in Vermont and all over the United States, I would like to recognize February 11, 2003, as National Inventors' Day.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be authorized to conduct a business meeting on Wednesday February 5, 2003 at 10:00 a.m. in SD-124. The purpose of this meeting will be to discuss and vote on the following: Committee funding resolution, subcommittee assignments, and committee rules.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 5, 2003, at 10:00 a.m. to conduct a hearing on the nomination of Mr. William H. Donaldson to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Wednesday, February 5, 2003, at 9:30 a.m. on the state of professional boxing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, on Wednesday, February 5, 2003, at 10 a.m. to consider pending calendar business.

AGENDA

On Wednesday, February 5, at 10 a.m., the Committee will hold a Business Meeting in Room SD-366 to consider the following items on the Agenda:

Agenda Item #1: S. 111—A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the national significance of the Miami Circle site in the State of Florida as well as the suitability and feasibility of its inclusion in the National Park System.

Agenda Item #2: S. 117—A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange certain land in the State of Florida, and for other purposes.

Agenda Item #3: S. 144—A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program to provide assistance through States to eligible weed management entries to control or eradicate harmful, nonnative weeds on public and private land.

Agenda Item #5: S. 210—A bill to provide for the protection of archaeological sites in the Galisteo Basin in New Mexico, and for other purposes.

Agenda Item #9: S. 214—A bill to designate for Bayard Historic District in the State of New Mexico as a National Historic Landmark, and for other purposes.

Agenda Item #10: S. 233—A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of Coltsville in the State of Connecticut for potential inclusion in the National Park System.

Agenda Item #11: S. 254—A bill to revise the boundary of the Kaloko-Honkōhau National Historical Park in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes.

In addition, the Committee may turn to any other measures that are ready for consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session on Wednesday, February 5, 2003, at 2:15 p.m., to hear testimony on Revenue Proposals in the President's FY 2004 Budget.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet in open Executive Session during the session on Wednesday, February 5, 2003, at 10:00

a.m., to mark up original bills, entitled, the Armed Forces Tax Fairness Act of 2003 and the CARE Act of 2003.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 5, 2003 at 10 a.m. to hold a committee business meeting.

Agenda

The Committee will consider and vote on the following agenda items:

TREATY: Treaty Doc. 107-8, Treaty Between U.S. and Russian Federation on Strategic Offensive Reductions ("Moscow Treaty")

LEGISLATION: S. , an original bill, the U.S. Leadership Against HIV/AIDS Tuberculosis and Malaria Act of 2003 (tentative)

S. , an original resolution regarding committee funding for the 108th Congress

COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION MATTER: 1. Sub-committee Membership for the 108th Congress

NOMINATIONS: 1. FSO Promotion List, Nicely, et al dated January 15, 2003

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a judicial nominations hearing on Wednesday, February 5, 2003, in Dirksen Room 226 at 9:30 a.m.

TENTATIVE AGENDA

Panel I: the Honorable Paul Sarbanes; the Honorable Barbara Mikulski; the Honorable Byron Dorgan; the Honorable Mike DeWine; the Honorable John Ensign, and the Honorable Earl Pomeroy.

Panel II: Jay S. Bybee to be U.S. Court of Appeals Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

Panel III: Ralph R. Erickson to be United States District Judge for the District of North Dakota; William D. Quarles, Jr. to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland; Gregory L. Frost to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business Entrepreneurship be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate for a hearing entitled "The Small Business Healthcare Crisis: Possible Solutions" and other matters on Wednesday, February 5, 2003, beginning at 10:00 a.m. in room 428A of the Russell Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AVIATION

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the subcommittee on Aviation of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be